

white; the fringe white. Secondaries yellowish white. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. West Somaliland (1895). One example. Type in Hope Collection, Oxford.

LIMACODIDÆ.

PARASA FULVICORPUS Hmpsn.

N. Central Somaliland, Odewein, June 21-23, 1897. In dry river-bed. One example.

ARBELA QUADRINOTATA Wlk.

N. Central Somaliland, Odewein, June 21-23, 1897. In dry river-bed. One example.

5. COLEOPTERA.

By C. J. GAHAN, M.A., and GILBERT J. ARROW.

With the exception of three species of *Curculionida* and two or three other species belonging to genera at present undetermined, all the species of Coleoptera of which examples were collected by Mr. C. V. A. Peel in Somaliland are enumerated in the following list. Mr. Arrow has contributed that portion which deals with the Lamellicorn beetles and has assisted also in the determination of some of the species belonging to other groups. Mrs. M. K. Thomas has been good enough to determine the species of *Mylabris* and to describe one new form belonging to that genus. One or two species have been described from African specimens other than those collected by Mr. Peel. Full reference to the history of such specimens will be found in the descriptions. [C. J. GAHAN.]

CARABIDÆ.

CALOSOMA RUGOSUM De Geer.

Central or East Somaliland. One example. June 5 to Oct. 29, 1897. A widely distributed species, being found in South and East Africa, Abyssinia, Nubia, and in the island of Socotra.

ANTHIA FEROX Thoms.

N.W. Somaliland, Galadi in the Mijertain Country. One example, Oct. 4, 1897. Occurs also in Abyssinia.

POLYHIRMA CALLIAUDI Casteln., var.

N.W. Somaliland, Galadi, Oct. 4, 1897. One example. The sutural vitta behind the scutellum is longer, and the elytra somewhat less strongly punctured than in normal examples from Abyssinia. Type of variety in British Museum.

CHLÆNIUS sp.

Central or East Somaliland. One example (1897).

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

HYDROPHILUS SENEGALENSIS Perch.

East Central Somaliland, Sinnadogha in the Haweea Country. One example, in water-tank, Sept. 8, 1897. This species is widely distributed throughout Africa.

HISTERIDÆ.

HISTER MEMNONIUS Erichs.

Central or East Somaliland. One example (1897). Occurs also in Senegambia, Nubia, Abyssinia, and East Africa.

HISTER GEHINI Mars.

Central or East Somaliland. One example (1897). Found also in Senegambia, Abyssinia, and East Africa.

SAPRINUS SEMIPUNCTATUS Fabr.

Central or East Somaliland. Six specimens (1897). (One perhaps 1895 Expedition.)

SAPRINUS CHALCITES Ill.

Central or East Somaliland. Four specimens (1897). Occurs also in Egypt, Abyssinia, and East Africa.

DERMESTIDÆ.

DERMESTES VULPINUS Fabr.

Central or East Somaliland. Ten specimens (1897).

SCARABÆIDÆ.

HYBOSORUS ILLIGERI Reiche.

Somaliland. Three specimens (1895 or 1897). This insect appears to be of almost world-wide distribution.

PHÆOCHROUS BECCARII Har. Coleopt. Hefte, viii. p. 26.

Somaliland. Four specimens (1895 or 1897), apparently belonging to this species, which was described from N. Abyssinia.

TROX SQUALIDUS Oliv.

Somaliland (1895 or 1897). Two specimens were found of this insect, which is distributed generally throughout Africa.

TROX EXPANSUS Arrow, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 16.)

Breviter ovatus, modice convexus, ferrugineo-tomentosus; capite bituberculato; prothoracis latitudine quam longitudine duplo majore, lateribus fortiter explanatis, serratis, angulis posticis fere rectis, disco quadri-carinato, carinis post medium convergentibus; elytrorum marginibus late explanatis, biseriatis tuberculiferis, dorso confluentur seriato-tuberculato, interstitiis

parce granulatis; antennis ferrugineis, articulo primo nigro, fusco-hirto; tibiis anticis acute quadridentatis, aliis serratis.
Long. 21 mm., lat. 13 mm.

Type in British Museum.

The single specimen was obtained in Central or Eastern Somaliland (1897). This species is allied to *T. denticulatus* Oliv., which also occurs in Somaliland, but it is considerably larger and relatively broader, the widely dilated margins of the elytra making their outline almost circular. The elytral costæ consist of irregular tubercles which are separate at the base, more or less confluent on the disc, and small and scattered towards the apex; the alternate rows only of these reach the basal margins of the elytra. The anterior tibia is armed with four acute teeth placed at right angles to its axis and regularly increasing in size towards its extremity, the last being very sharp and prominent. *T. funestus* Lansb., a W. African species, appears to be nearly related to this insect, but is smaller and narrower, *T. expansus* being one of the largest at present known in the genus.

SCARABÆUS ISIDIS Cast.

North Central Somaliland, Bally Maroli in the Haud District. Two examples, June 25, 1897. This occurs throughout the Nile Valley and also in S.W. Asia.

SCARABÆUS BETTONI Waterh. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xx. p. 553 (1897).

One specimen found July 26, 1895, at Whardi Datal, Northwest Somaliland. It was recently discovered by Mr. Betton in British East Africa.

GYMNOPLÉURUS LÆVIS Arrow, sp. n.

G. splendenti valde affinis, sed colore, et sculptura minus evidente, distinctus, fusco-niger, lævis, opacus; pedibus antennisque fusco-rufis, harum clavis ferrugineis; capite subtiliter granulato, antice acute quadridentato; prothorace convexo, subtiliter coriaceo, linea media lævi angusta, basi bi-impressa, lateribus parum grosse foveolatis, marginibus lateralibus anguste reflexis postice obtuse angulatis; elytris subtilissime disperse granulatis et vix striatis, absque plicatulis; pedum anteriorum tibiis serratis, dentibus tribus terminalibus acutis et longissimis munitis, femoribus emarginatis et dentatis. *Long. 16 mm.*

Type in British Museum.

One example (1895 or 1897). This insect is almost black without a trace of metallic lustre. The surface is very smooth, with a fine granulation which is most apparent on the head and exceedingly minute on the elytra. The striation of the latter is almost obsolete and only visible under a lens. The three teeth upon the anterior tibiæ are very long and acute.

G. lugens of Fairm. is very near this species, but is more nearly related to *G. splendens* Cast., if not merely a variety of it.

COPRIS HARRISI Waterh. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vii. p. 515 (1891).

Two female specimens of this insect, described from Abyssinia, were found at Whardi Datal (July 26, 1895).

ONTHOPHAGUS GERSTAECKERI Har.

A single specimen was brought from Central or East Somaliland (1897).

ONTHOPHAGUS GAZELLA Fabr.

One example (1895 or 1897). This insect occurs throughout Africa and even extends to Madagascar.

ONTHOPHAGUS sp.

A single female of another small species, probably new (1895 or 1897).

SCHIZONYCHA SQUAMOSA Raffray.

Three specimens (1895 or 1897). This species appears to be common in Somaliland, having occurred in several collections from that country.

SCHIZONYCHA NIGROFUSCA Arrow, sp. n.

Ovato-cylindrica, fere nigra, antennis pallidioribus, pectore flavo-hirto; clypeo aequaliter punctato, margine arcuato vix sinuato fortiter reflexo, fronte acute bicarinata, vertice spatioso post carinam anteriorem levibus; prothorace antice et postice valde contracto, grosse et confluentur punctato, punctis squamiferis, lateribus crenatis et piliferis, ante marginem posteriorem utrinque elevato et levigato; scutello fere levi punctis nonnullis grossis sulcaque obsolete mediana; elytris cum pygidio dense sat grosse punctatis, punctis squamas setiformes vix perspicuas ferentibus; tibiis anticis tridentatis, dente superiore parvo. Long. 18-19 mm. ♀.

Type in British Museum, co-type in the Hope Coll., Oxford.

Two specimens, both females (1895 or 1897).

This insect is readily distinguishable from the majority of its congeners by its dark colour. It has some resemblance to the common W. African *S. crenata*, but the prothorax is relatively much smaller.

Single specimens of two other apparently new species were found (1895 or 1897), but in view of the large number of closely related forms described, it seems advisable to leave them for the present unnamed.

ANOMALA, sp. n.

Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, were collected (1895 or 1897), exhibiting a difference in the structure of the claws, and probably allied to *A. transvalensis* Arrow. As the anterior tarsi of the male

are imperfect, the affinity of the species cannot be decided with certainty, and it will therefore not be described.

There are two more single specimens (1897) of species of this genus, which can only be properly described from individuals of both sexes.

PHYLLOPERTHA HORTICOLA Linn.

One example (1897). The distribution of this insect is very remarkable. It is properly a northern insect, occurring throughout the North of Europe and Asia from the British Islands to Japan. In the British Museum, however, are specimens from South Africa, and Mr. Peel has now brought a specimen from Somaliland. It seems possible that these African examples have been artificially introduced.

HOMOTHYREA HELENÆ Schaum.

Two specimens (1897). This species has also been found in Abyssinia, in East Africa, and at Aden in South Arabia.

RHABDOTIS SOBRINA G. & P.

Fifteen specimens, found by Mr. Peel on mimosa bushes at Arigumeret, Farfanyer District of Central Somaliland.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

JULODIS LATICOLLIS Gahan, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 15.)

Viridi-metallica, supra fere glabra, infra subaurata sat dense cano-pilosa; capite dense punctato; prothorace brevi, lato, supra valde convexo, dense minus fortiter punctato et subopaco, lateraliter rugoso-punctato, basi utrinque fortiter sinuato, medio acutangulatim producto; elytris quam prothorace vix latioribus, dense irregulariterque foveolatim impressis; foveolis subauratis, dense punctatis et plus minusve pubescentibus, interstitiis elevatis, angustis, reticulatis et impunctatis. Long. 18, lat. 8 mm.

Hab. Somaliland (1895 or 1897). One female example. Type in British Museum.

This species seems to be allied to *J. vittipennis* Fähr., and *J. subvittata* Saund. (*Amblysterna*), but is readily distinguished from either by its broader form, its shorter, broader, and more convex prothorax, and its differently sculptured elytra.

STERASPIS sp.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). One example.

PSILOPTERA SOMALICA Gahan, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 10.)

Purpureo-violacea, elytris (foveis pubescentibus propter 40 cupreatis, prætermisissis) nigris, tarsi supra viridibus; capite inter oculos sat lato, dense fortiterque punctato, versus medium sparse, ad latera dense sat longeque, pubescente; prothorace quam longiore sesqui-latior, antice a medio angustato, supra sat dense forti-

terque punctato, area parva triangulare ante scutellum levi; elytris punctato-striatis, apice acuminatis, interstitiis antice fere planis, versus apicem angustis et conveaxis. Long. 25, lat. 9 mm.

Hab. Central or East Somaliland (1897). One example. Type in British Museum.

Head, prothorax, legs, and underside of a purplish-violet colour; tarsi metallic green above. Elytra black, each with about twenty shallow cupreous pits, which are densely punctured and more or less completely covered with greyish-white pubescence: six or seven of the smallest of these pits are placed at irregular intervals along the third elytral interstice, three of the larger pits on the fifth, three on the seventh, and about seven, diminishing in size from before backwards, along the ninth interstice; one of the larger pits on the fifth interstice, a little in front of the middle, and one at a short distance behind the middle, encroach upon the sixth interstice and nearly join two correspondingly large pits upon the seventh interstice.

This species differs from all other African species of the genus known to me in the disposition of the pubescent pits on the elytra, and is further distinguished by having each of the elytra narrowed to a single point, and not truncate at the apex.

ELATERIDÆ.

AGRYPNUS LONGICORNIS Gahan, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 11.)

Rufo-brunneus, luteo-pilosulus; antennis nigris, basin elytrorum paullo superantibus, articulo 3° quam 2° haud longiore, articulis 4° ad 10^{um} angulatim sat valde productis; prothoracæ quam latiori viâ longiori, supra sat valde convexo, lateribus medio paullo rotundatis, angulis posticis tenuibus, acutis, divaricatis; elytris tenuiter punctato-striatis. Long. 17, lat. 5 mm.

Hab. Central or East Somaliland (1897). One example. Type in British Museum.

In general appearance this species resembles *A. bocandei* Cand., but is easily to be distinguished by the black colour and greater length of its antennæ. The third joint of the antennæ is a little broader, but not longer, than the second, and the joints from the fourth to the tenth are each produced antero-distally into a strong angulate process; the disc of the prothorax is more convex and somewhat less densely punctured, and the sides are more rounded in the middle than is the case with *A. bocandei*.

DASCILLIDÆ.

GENECERUS NEBULOSUS Gahan, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 9.)

Piceo-brunneus, cinereo- sat dense pubescens; elytris brunneo-nebulosis, longitudinaliter subcostatis; antennis (♂) flabellatis vel (♀) serratis. Long. 14-16, lat. 4-4½ mm.

Hab. Brit. E. Africa: Samburu, Voi and Ndi (C. S. Betton);

Central or East Somaliland (1897), two males (*C. V. A. Peel*). Type in the British Museum, co-type in Hope Coll.

Dark brown to reddish brown in colour; covered with an ash-grey pubescence. Elytra with a number of dark-brown blotches, which are, however, absent in some specimens, so that the elytra have a nearly uniform grey colour. Head with a Y-shaped glabrous mark reaching from the antennary condyles to the occiput; eyes rather large, hemispherical, finely faceted. Prothorax about one half broader than long; its antero-lateral angles rounded and obtuse; the postero-lateral very slightly projecting and acute; the disc marked with a faint median impressed line extending from the anterior margin almost to the base. Elytra with some feebly raised and obtuse longitudinal costæ, along which the grey pubescence seems somewhat more dense than over the rest of the surface. Mesosternum with a small projecting process near the middle of its anterior margin, this process being fringed with fulvous hairs at its sides and apex. Posterior margin of the fifth abdominal sternite of the male bisinuate.

This species, though very distinct from *Genecerus cervinus* Walk., appears to be truly congeneric with it, agreeing as it does in all essential points of structure. The genus *Genecerus*, stated by Walker to be allied to *Plastocerus*, and by subsequent authors placed in the family *Cebrionidæ*, seems to me to belong to the family *Dascillidæ*, in which I should place it near *Anorus* Lec.

LYCIDÆ.

LYCUS AMPLIATUS Fähr.

North-west Somaliland, Hargasia, April 25-28, 1895. One example. This species is found also in East Africa as well as in Natal and the Cape of Good Hope.

CLERIDÆ.

NECROBIA RUFIPES De Geer.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). Three specimens.

BOSTRYCHIDÆ.

APATE TEREBRANS Pall.

West Somaliland, Bun Jijiga, July 15, 1895. Three examples. This species occurs also in West Africa from the Gold Coast to Angola, in Natal, Nyasaland, and East Africa.

BOSTRYCHUS sp.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). Two specimens.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

ZOPHOSIS AROMATUM Gestro, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. (2) xv. p. 258.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). The two examples obtained by Mr. Peel are somewhat larger than the type from Archeisa

described by Dr. Gestro, but in other respects fully agree with the description.

HOMALA AGONA Fairm.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). Two specimens.

RHYTIDONOTA DELICATULA Fairm.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). Two specimens.

RHYTIDONOTA ROBUSTA Gahan, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 13.)

Capite supra subtilissime punctato, clypeo utrinque leviter impresso; prothorace quam longitudine paullo latiori, lateribus marginatis antice arcuatim convergentibus, versus basin minus fortiter convergentibus, angulis posticis sat latis et retro paullo productis; elytris quam prothorace paullo latioribus, basi marginatis et ad humeros angulatis. Long. 19–20, lat. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Central or East Somaliland (1897), two specimens; and West Somaliland (1895), one specimen. Type (Central or East Somaliland) in British Museum, co-type in Hope Collection.

Prothorax nearly one-fourth broader than its length; widest across the middle, with sides converging strongly towards the apex, less strongly towards the base; basal margin straight in the middle, oblique towards each side and there forming with the lateral margin a subacute angle slightly projecting backwards. Elytra widest a little in front of the middle, narrowed slightly towards the base, and strongly towards the apex; completely margined at the base, and with a small projection at each of the humeral angles. Third joint of the antennæ twice as long as the second, and nearly equal in length to the fourth and fifth united.

HIMATISMUS sp.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). One example.

OCNERA sp.

Somaliland (1895 or 1897). One mutilated specimen.

PIMELIA HILDEBRANDTI Har.

P. cenchronota Fairm.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). Four specimens.

PSAMMODES sp.

Somaliland (1895 or 1897). Two specimens.

AMANTUS sp.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). One mutilated specimen.

AMANTUS SEXCOSTATUS Gahan, sp. n.

Niger; prothorace supra valde convexo, dense fortiterque punctato, lateribus paullo rotundatis, postice leviter marginatis; elytris ad suturam haud elevatis, utroque carinis tribus sat valde

elevatis instructo, carinis omnibus fere æquilongis, a basi ad declivitatem apicalem extensis; segmentis 2^o 3^oque abdominis in medio rufulo-pilosis. Long. 19, lat. (ad med. elytrorum) 10½ mm.

Hab. Central or East Somaliland (1897). One example. Type in British Museum.

Black; prothorax strongly convex above, and strongly and rather thickly punctured; its sides slightly rounded in the middle and feebly marginate posteriorly, the margins becoming obsolete in front. Elytra depressed along the suture, each with three well-marked carinæ reaching from the base to the posterior declivous portion, the intervals between the carinæ being rather strongly concave; the concave sutural area between the innermost carinæ is sparsely granular in its anterior half. Femora rugosely punctured. Second and third abdominal segments with a patch of reddish pubescence in the middle.

SEPIDIOSTENUS ERINACEUS Fairm.

North Central Somaliland: Bally Maroli in the Haud District, June 25, 1897. Nine specimens, captured in the open plain.

SEPIDIUM MAGNUM Gahan, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 12.)

Pube pallide cervina dense obtectum: prothorace utrinque plaga subnuda nigra, elytris rugis elevatis glabris nigro-fuscis, et plagis adspersis cretaceis; prothorace basi apiceque constricto, lateraliter carinato, carina antice obtusa, pone medium tuberculatim dilatata, disco in medio carinato, antice valde tuberculato, tuberculo crasso, apice rotundato supra sulcato-impresso haud bifurcato; elytris utrisque longitudinaliter bi-carinatis, transversim reticulatimque rugosis. Long. 29-35, lat. (ad med. elytrorum) 12-15 mm.

Hab. Central or East Somaliland (1897). Four examples. Type and co-type in British Museum, co-types in Hope Collection.

Brownish black, with the head, prothorax, underside, legs, and antennæ thickly covered with a pale fawn-coloured pubescence. Prothorax furnished with a large prominent tubercle, directed obliquely forwards from the anterior part of the disc; this tubercle is rounded at the extremity, impressed along the middle with a linear groove, and has on each side a naked and rugose black patch; from the base of the tubercle a median carina runs along the disc to the base of the prothorax. On each side of the prothorax there is a carina, obtuse in front, but more acute and prominent behind the middle, there forming a flattened tubercle, behind which the prothorax is abruptly constricted. Elytra each with two longitudinal and more or less sinuous carinæ, each of which gives off short transverse or reticulating ridges on both sides.

This species is one of the largest of the genus, being equal in size to *S. ruspolii* Fairm., from which it differs chiefly in having the lateral tubercles of the prothorax placed behind the middle

and in the presence of short transverse ridges running from the dorsal carina of each elytron towards the suture.

SEPIDIUM BILOBATUM Gahan, sp. n. (Plate I. fig. 14.)

Pube rufulo-cervina dense obtectum: elytris supra plus minusve cinereis; prothorace antice valde tuberculato, tuberculo crasso antrorsum directo et bilobato; elytris dense fortiterque punctatis, utriusque disco tuberculato, tuberculis in seriebus duabus irregularibus ordinatis. Long. 17, lat. 6 mm.

Hab. Somaliland (1895 or 1897). One example. Type in British Museum.

Closely covered with a reddish-fawn-coloured pubescence, with the disc of each elytron ashy grey along the middle. Prothorax with a large tubercle directed almost horizontally forwards from the anterior part of the disc; this tubercle is distinctly bilobed in front, each lobe being rounded at the extremity; each side of the prothorax carinate, the carina dilated to form a tubercle just behind the middle. Elytra densely and strongly punctured; the disc of each with a number of sharply raised tubercles forming two irregular, longitudinal series.

SEPIDIUM CRASSICAUDATUM Gestro.

Somaliland (1895 or 1897). Nine examples.

VIETA sp.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). One example.

VIETOMORPHA FOVEIPENNIS Fairm.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). One example.

MICRANTEREUS sp.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). One male example.

MICRANTEREUS ASIDOIDES Fairm.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). One example.

AMARYGMUS sp.

Somaliland (1895 or 1897). One mutilated example.

PRAOGENA NIGRA Gahan, sp. n.

Nigra; capite prothoraceque crebre punctatis et opacis; elytris nitidis, seriatim haud fortiter punctatis, interstitiis planis, sparse minutissime punctulatis. Long. 13, lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Somaliland (T. Greenfield and C. V. A. Peel, 1895 or 1897). Type in British Museum, co-type in Hope Collection.

Entirely black, with the elytra somewhat glossy and the rest of the surface more or less opaque. Head and prothorax closely punctured, the latter a little broader than long, slightly rounded at the sides. Elytra each with nine rows of rather small punctures, the first row (that next the suture) being very short;

intervals between the rows flat and sparsely and very minutely punctulate.

This species is larger and less convex than *P. gagatina* Mäkl., its prothorax is relatively a little broader, the rows of punctures on its elytra are much finer, and it is distinguished further from that species by its darker coloration and its glossy elytra.

CANTHARIDÆ.

MYLABRIS HYPOLACHNA Gestro.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). Two examples.

MYLABRIS SENNÆ Gestro.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). Three examples

MYLABRIS LATEPLAGIATA Fairm.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). One example.

MYLABRIS SOMALICA Thomas, sp. n.

Black, opaque, rugose, clothed with short yellow pubescence interspersed with longish black hairs. The head (which has an elevated shining median longitudinal line), prothorax, and elytra all thickly and coarsely punctured; the elytra dilated and widening towards the apex.

Each elytron ornamented with two long oval basal yellow markings, the marginal one joining a transverse yellow band extending to suture, and with a second transverse band, starting from but not quite touching the suture, extending down margin and curving round across the apex of elytron back to the suture: these markings are all margined by a fine brownish-red line. Antennæ red, with the exception of the first and second joints, which are black. The underside, legs, and tarsi are all black with long yellow hairs; the nails and spurs red.

This species is very similar to *Mylabris hypolachna* of Gestro¹ in size, form, and general characteristics, but it differs in having the second transverse band continued along the outer margin and thence across the apex to the suture.

Length 12 millim., breadth 4 millim.

Hab. Central or East Somaliland (1897). Type in the British Museum. [M. K. THOMAS.]

EPICAUTA AMETHYSTINA Mäkl.

Somaliland (1895 or 1897). One example.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

MACROTOMA PALMATA Fabr.

West Somaliland: South-west Haud, Owari, East of Milmil (March 16, 1895). One example of this widely distributed African Prionid.

¹ Ann. Mus. Genov. (2) xv. p. 393 (1895).

PLOCEDERUS MELANCHOLICUS Gahan, var.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). This variety occurs also in South Arabia and in British East Africa.

PLOCEDERUS PEELI Gahan, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) ii. p. 42 (1898).

Somaliland (1895 or 1897). One example. Co-type in Hope Collection.

This species has been found in British East Africa as well as in Somaliland.

PACHYDISSUS (DEROLUS) SOMALICUS Gahan, sp. n.

Piceo-brunneus, griseo-pubescentis; prothorace supra rugoso, lateraliter paullo rotundato, area opaca excisa inter notum pleurumque; elytris absque punctis (punctulis minutissimis pubescentiam gerentibus exceptis); femoribus subtus leviter bicarinatis; antennis (♀) quam corpore paullo brevioribus. Long. 17, lat. 4 mm.

Hab. Somaliland (1895 or 1897). One example. Type in British Museum.

Head and prothorax dark brown, with a greyish pubescence. Head with a sulcate impression on the vertex between the upper lobes of the eyes. Prothorax a little longer than broad; transversely wrinkled above; slightly rounded in the middle on each side, with a small excised space, bare of pubescence, just below the pronotum. Elytra parallel-sided throughout the greater part of their length, rounded at the apex; clothed with a short closely laid grey pubescence, and devoid of all punctures, excepting those very minute ones from which the hairs of the pubescence spring. Femora feebly carinate along each side near the ventral border. Prosternal process subvertical behind; the small antero-lateral processes of metasternum almost completely shutting off the epimera from the intermediate cotyloid cavities.

PHYLLOCNEMA SEMIJANTHINA Fairm.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). Two examples.

ALPHITOPOLA PEELI Gahan, sp. n.

Fusca; capite, prothorace, scutello et corporis inferioris lateribus pube fulvo-ferruginea obtectis; elytris fuscis, vitta suturali et vitta postica submarginali cinnamomeis, utroque elytro puncta basali et maculis quatuor—duabus (quarum interna elongato-ovali, medio fusco-punctata) ante medium, duabus (elongatis et postice conjunctis) pone medium—niveis ornato. Long. 17, lat. 5½ mm.

Hab. Galadi in N.W. Somaliland. One example, Oct. 4, 1897. Type in British Museum.

Head and prothorax dark brown, covered with a short reddish-tawny pubescence. Prothorax transverse; with a small blunt tubercle at the middle of each side; with two transverse sulcate impressions near the base and two near the apex. Elytra dark brown, somewhat thickly punctured, with the punctures rather large near the base and diminishing in size posteriorly; a sutural

vitta, and a submarginal vitta on each elytron reaching from the middle to the apex, where it joins the sutural vitta, cinnamon-coloured; a small punctiform spot at the extreme base, two spots in front of the middle and two behind the middle of each elytron, snow-white; the inner spot of the anterior pair larger than the outer, elongate-oval in shape, and marked in the middle with a narrow brown spot; the outer spot of the same pair emarginate in front; the two spots of the posterior pair elongate, with the inner one commencing before the outer and coalescing with it behind. Body underneath with an ashy-grey pubescence along the middle, fulvous brown towards the sides; legs brown, more or less suffused with grey at the base and on the ventral side. Intercoxal process of the mesosternum very feebly tubercled in the middle. Last abdominal segment feebly and sinuately emarginate at the apex.

Antennæ longer (by the last three or four joints) than the body, third joint half as long again as the fourth.

CEROPLESIS REVOILI Fairm.

West (April 16 to Aug. 7, 1895) and North-west Somaliland, Galadi (Oct. 4, 1897). Three examples, two from the latter locality.

CERATITES JASPIDEUS Serv.

Somaliland (1895 or 1897). Ten specimens. This species occurs also in West and East Africa and in Abyssinia.

CALOTHYRZA PAULI (Fairm.).

Anoplostetha pauli Fairm. C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1884, p. 124; Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1887, p. 338.

West Somaliland, Bularli (May 24, 1895). One specimen.

In this species and in the closely allied South-African *A. jardinei* White the claws of the tarsi are divaricate, and the scape of the antennæ is entirely devoid of a cicatrix. Both species are out of place in *Anoplostetha* and should be referred to the genus *Calothyrsa* Thoms., with which they agree in all essential points of structure. A third African species of *Calothyrsa* has been described by Dr. Gestro (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. (2) xv. p. 423), the remaining species of this genus being the two Indian forms—*C. sehestedi* Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 146 (= *C. margaritifera* Thoms.) and *C. margaritifera* Westw.

CROSSOTUS PLUMICORNIS Serv.

North-west Somaliland, Hargaisa (April 25 to 28, 1895). One example. This species is found in Senegambia, in East Africa and Natal, an example from the last-mentioned locality forming the type of White's *C. natalensis*.

CROSSOTUS sp.

Central or East Somaliland (1897). One somewhat rubbed female specimen.